

**STRENGTHENING PEACE THROUGH
CIVIL SOCIETY INITIATIVES AT THE
COMMUNITY LEVEL**



**FINAL REPORT
(527-A-00-00-00165-00)**



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STRENGTHENING PEACE THROUGH CIVIL SOCIETY INITIATIVES AT THE COMMUNITY LEVEL

1. Executive Summary

This report describes the activities implemented and the financial status of the *Program for Strengthening Peace in Colombia* during the last quarter of the second year. This period also represents the final report of the Strengthening Peace Through Civil Society Initiatives Program which ended on September 10, 2002. During this reporting period \$ 614,955 additional funds for sub-grants, in-kind contributions and contracts were obligated to approved projects furthering their impact throughout the country. The Strengthening Peace Through Civil Society Initiatives Program helped to construct a path of peace. This was achieved through the strengthening of civil society organizations, and the construction and consolidation of the social fabric in each of the municipalities where projects were implemented. Also, the Program favored the opening of social, political and economic spaces. This produced an empowered human capital that is committed with a pro-active role in our society. Key achievements include the following:

Project implementation Highlights

- ❖ Support provided to 29 organizations (3 during the last quarter) for the design/formulation of an equal number of projects.
- ❖ Activities carried out in 28 municipalities in 12 departments that directly and indirectly benefit some 24,231 and 89,375 persons, respectively. Also, that 18,957,318 Colombians benefited as a result of the extended impact of the projects.
- ❖ 9 regional and local NGOs were strengthened institutionally. Their ability to design and formulate projects was increased. Also 15 NGOs based in Bogotá, but with a national coverage, such as *Procomún and Medios para la Paz*.
- ❖ An extensive coordination was carried out with regional government agencies in the departments of Bolívar, Cauca, Santander, Huila, Antioquia for the support of five departmental offices of the Peace Commissioners.
- ❖ Six pilot projects to strengthen local peace commissioners and to make more visible the current armed conflict issue were implemented through the support program for the Peace Commissioners.
- ❖ The program spent \$834,235 for regional initiatives and \$375,765 for projects with a national coverage.
- ❖ The following four projects were extended and transferred to the Strengthening Peace Program (514-A-00-01-00217-00) and the Human Rights Program (State Department): i) *Corporación Medios para la Paz*: to carry out a research about journalist ethics during war times. ii) *Observatorio para la Paz*: The Program supported the joint construction of a Peace Curriculum between the *Observatorio* and *Confecámaras*. This was designed by college students and validated in the marginal communities of Bogotá: Soacha, Kennedy and Usme; iii) *Fundación Hemera*, we continued sponsoring the construction and implementation of the Colombian ethnic minorities web page, and iv) *Fundación Social*, support to Peace Commissioners offices. We extended the project to cover 10 more offices for a total of 15. This project has favored the development of a better communication among the regions and the central government. These projects were transferred because of their efficiency, effectiveness and opportunity in the implementation of the projects. Also, because of their relevance in the construction of a path of peace.

Financial Summary

- ❖ Total, cumulative program expenditures reached \$1,500,000 by September 9, 2002
- ❖ Obligations and disbursements for approved projects totaled \$1,219,093, with an average contribution of \$ 40,636.4 per project
- ❖ Leveraging of significant counterpart funds with commitments totaling \$387,564 or 24% of the total projects budget.

This report is organized as follows:

Section II provides contextual information on the Colombian conflict, with special emphasis on its current tendency toward escalation, and on the proposals set forth by the newly elected President, Mr. Alvaro Uribe. The ongoing debate in civil society, academia and government provides interesting perspectives on themes relevant to the Strengthening Peace Program, including reinsertion strategies with the armed actors, "Civilian Resistance" and a key role for civil society in the new government strategy.

In Section III, the portfolio of projects implemented is analyzed by geographical location, investment by component and with reference to the context in which these projects are being developed. Likewise, a brief description as a final report is provided.

In Section IV, selected case studies by component are analyzed

In section V, financial implementation is detailed by budget line item and project title.

Descriptions and project cards for all implemented projects, copies of the grant agreements, copies of the grant minutes and copies of photographs and materials produced under sponsored projects are included as Annexes 1 to 11.

2. Context

During this reporting period, Colombia witnessed the transition from the Pastrana administration to the new government lead by the independent liberal Alvaro Uribe. The new administration has already presented its political program called *"Firm hands, big heart: The road to trust"*, which has the restitution of *"democratic security"* as its main objective. To achieve this the government has outlined five main strategies: security, democracy, educational revolution, employment generation and a strong anti-corruption campaign. This ambitious program aims to cope with the deterioration of the economic, political and social living conditions of Colombians as reflected in the following figures:

Almost 23 million people live in poverty and 7.4 million are below the poverty line; 60% of the population cannot afford the basic basket of products and family services; 20% of the poorest receive only 4% of GNP. Additionally, one out of five people willing to work cannot find a job. 28% of the population does not have access to potable water and 40% access to sewage systems.

However, to finance its strategy the government will have to cope with a fiscal deficit higher than that forecasted during the presidential campaign. In contrast to the earlier target of 2.3% for the fiscal deficit agreed to with the IMF, the deficit this year is now expected to be at least 4%¹. The main causes of the growing deficit include decreased tax revenues from the economic recession, low coffee prices and a significant increase in the government's budget inherited from the former administration. In order to comply with the IMF target and to finance its program, the government has decreed a one time special tax on the assets of the wealthiest 300,000 Colombians. It is expected to raise \$800 million. Also, President Uribe has announced austerity measures including fiscal, labor and social security reforms in addition to a reduction of government expenditures on social programs².

¹ Its worth noting, that part of the economic problems can be attributed to the conflict itself. For 2002 costs are estimated in 5.8 points of GNP, equivalent to \$4,696 million dollars.

² <http://mensual.prensa.com>

2.1 Armed Conflict

The new national security policy comprises a set of measures attempting to re-establish state control over Colombian territory. Security forces currently control only about half of the country. Of the 1,110 municipalities, 180 lack police or army presence. The goal is to provide security to all of them. In this regard, the government needs 40,000 additional troops. To reduce costs, the army will recruit 15,000 part-time conscripts subject to military regulations, but who will live in their own homes. Another measure entails obtaining civilian cooperation with the army by providing rewards to informers willing to pass on information on rebel movements and attacks. The goal is to incorporate 1 million civilians to this informers' network³. A third tier is to equip and train 5,000 extra soldiers and 10,000 police, financed through the recently levied wealth tax.

Mr. Uribe will complement these operational measures with a more flexible legal framework to implement its policy. As its first step, the government declared state of "internal commotion", a constitutional provision (article 213) which allows the government to decree a range of security measures, bypassing normal legislative procedures when there is disturbance of public order that threatens institutional stability, national security and citizens' co-existence, and cannot be solved by the police.

The government has created "*rehabilitation areas*", which will be ruled by the military. Within them, war zones can be declared, freedom of movement curtailed and foreigners excluded. The following municipalities have been included in this category: Mahates, María La Baja, Calamar, El Guamo, San Juan de Nepomuceno, San Jacinto, Carmen de Bolívar, Córdoba y Zambrano, in the Department of Bolívar; San Onofre, Colosó, Chalán, Ovejas, Tolú Viejo, Sincé, Galeras, El Roble, San Pedro, Corozal, Sincelejo, San Juan de Betulia, Los Palmitos, Morroa y Buena Vista, in the Department of Sucre; and, Arauca, Arauquita y Saravena in the Department of Arauca.

Both the national Ombudsman and Human Rights organizations have expressed concern regarding the emphasis of the new security policy, alleging that it will convert civilians into military targets, foster paramilitaries and weaken guarantees for the respect and enforcement of IHL and human rights accords.

These measures have been taken within a municipal governance crisis. produced by a fear campaign sponsored by the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC)⁴ which has tried to force at least 175 mayors to abandon their posts. So far, 100 majors have done so, managing their local governments from the departmental capital cities⁵.

The quarter ending on September 30 saw an increase in direct confrontations between the guerrilla, mainly the (FARC), the National Liberation Army (ELN) and the United Self Defense Forces of Colombia (AUC).

2.2 Victims

According to Amnesty International, the Colombian conflict has a running death toll exceeding 60,000 persons from 1985 through 2001; about 8% of this number is accounted for in 2001 with a total of 5,000 violent deaths (approximately 80% of whom were civilians) and there is no room for serious doubt that death toll this year will outnumber last year's figures.⁶

Excluding Vaupés, San Andrés and Providencia, all departments and 819 of the municipalities are affected by internal displacement. Bogotá, Medellín, Valledupar and Cartagena are the main receptor communities. CODHES talks about 2.7 million IDPs from 1985 to the end of June 2002. The Colombian government has 800,000 registered IDPs and the director of the Social Solidarity

³ The Economist, September 19 2002.

⁴ During the Pastrana administration 50 mayors were assassinated.

⁵ El Tiempo, August 29, 2002.

⁶ Amnesty International Report on Colombia, May 9 2002.

Network (the public agency in charge of them) acknowledged that Colombia has around 2 million IDPs.

In 2001, 1,700 persons were kidnapped – as of September 2002 the count for this year had reached 2,200.⁷

During the first nine months of 2002, 459 mine-related accidents were recorded with 129 victims, showing a 70% increase over the same period of 2001⁸. It is considered that there are 411 municipalities and 1,806 areas at risk of mine-related accidents. Mines have been detected in the urban areas of Barrancabermeja, Bogotá, Arauca and Medellín.

In 2001, 140 union leaders were killed; in the first eight months of 2002, 98 union leaders had been killed.⁹ Also, Ten journalists were killed during this quarter.¹⁰

In the last few months, the FARC has issued more than 200 death threats to mayors who do not abandon their posts. The Government is not accepting resignations.

The armed groups murdered 150 indigenous people during the first six months of 2002 while during 2001, a total of 210 were killed. Although they are only 2% of the population, 8% of the displaced are indigenous. The most affected communities by the armed groups are located in seven departments: Norte de Santander, Chocó, Cauca, Valle, Tolima, Putumayo y Vaupés. Of every 100 IDPs, 11 are Afro-Colombians and 8 indigenous.¹¹

2.3 Peace initiatives of Civilian Resistance

According to the national Ombudsman, civilian resistance is a legitimate means of popular, voluntary avoidance of direct or indirect participation in the armed conflict. It merits recognition and decided support by the State as well as by society in general, given that the participants are promoting restitution of the social fabric caused by forced displacement, the promotion of livelihood projects and the exercise of ethnic and territorial rights.

2.4 Civilian Resistance of Paeces and Guambianos Indigenous Tribes

On July 11, 2002, the FARC attacked the Paez indigenous tribe in Toribío, Cauca. During 20 hours of combat, the police forces were out of ammunition and surrendered. At the end of the battle, the guerilla commander agreed to leave the uniformed men in the hands of the local population. Although the local inhabitants had exhibited massive popular support for the mayor, Gabriel Pavi, also an indigenous person, the guerillas demanded his resignation. The Paeces and Guambianos of Cauca have opted for the route of civil resistance, with proposals linked to social processes.

2.4.1 Women's March

On July 25, 2002, many thousands of women marched on Bogota from various points of origin throughout the country. These women's organizations, including the Popular Women's Organization (known as OFP by its Spanish acronym), showed their discontent regarding the conflict and promoted policy dialogue as a viable alternative.

⁷ Figures of País Libre.

⁸ Mines Observatory Report, sponsored by IOM under the OTI Peace Program in coordination with the Vice-Presidential Office for Human Rights and the NGO Justapaz.

⁹ USLEAP Website.

¹⁰ Idem.

¹¹ UNHCR, September 2002 report.

2.4.2 Youth for Peace National Assembly

Youth for Peace is a nationally representative group of Colombians who are committed to constructing a new Colombia. In September, the group organized the first protest movement in defense of the rights of youth and the promotion of a politically negotiated solution to conflict.

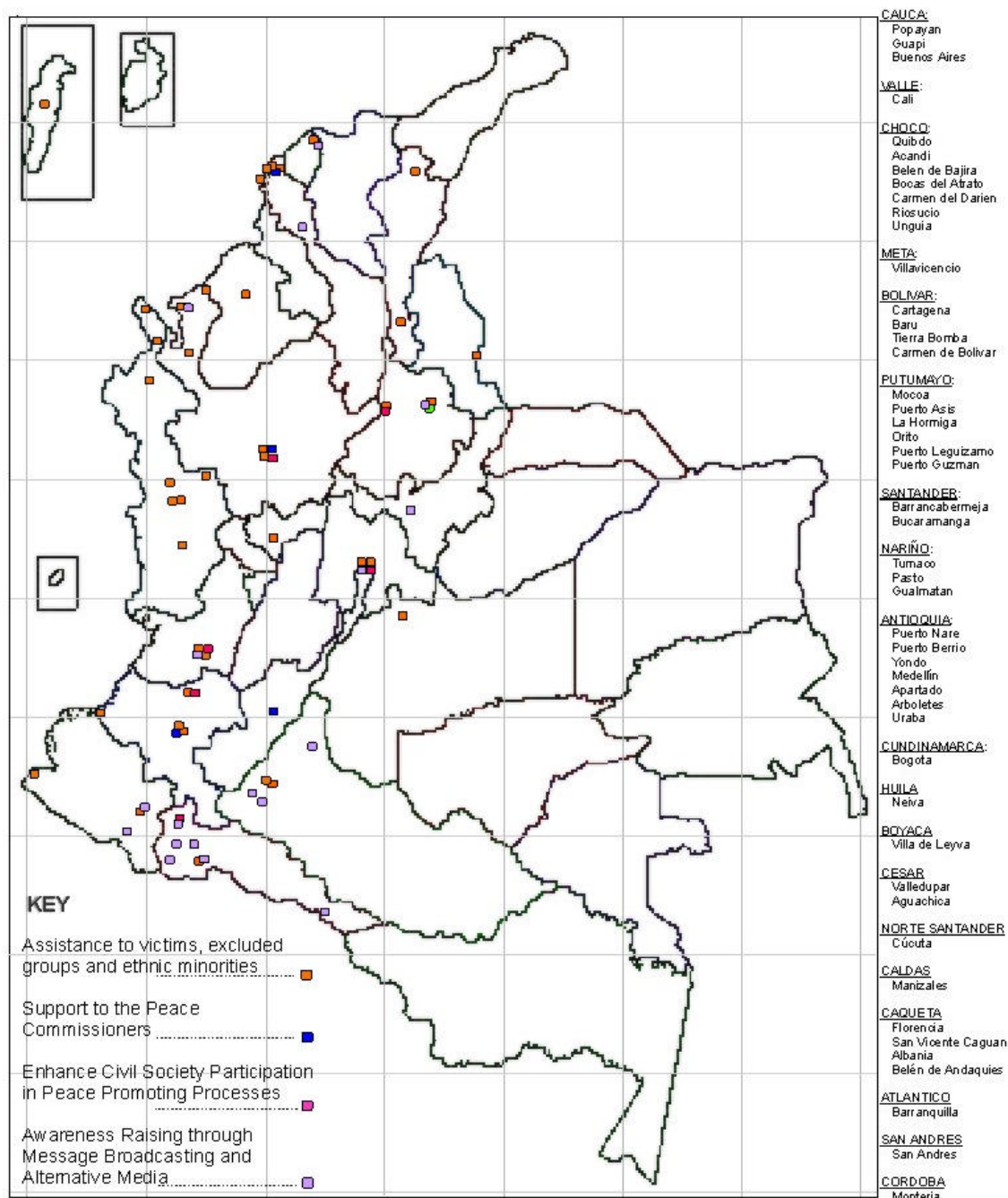
The context described above led us to believe it is necessary to continue implementing a Peace Program such as this. The Program for Strengthening Peace Through Civil Society Initiatives made more visible and reinforce civil society initiatives, which still survived in the midst of the conflict. It also built up our conviction that the international community should continue offering support and follow up to peace initiatives. Also, this context gave us valuable information to address and focus our Program by component and by geographic area.

3. Program Development and Achievements

3.1 Geographical Location of Projects

As agreed with OTI / USAID, the program defined the geographic areas of Magdalena Medio, southern Colombia (Putumayo, Nariño, Cauca and Huila) and the Chocó/Antioquia region as the regional focus of the program. The program simultaneously carried out national impact projects that included the priority areas, but are not dedicated exclusively to them.

Strengthening Peace Through Civil Society Initiatives at The Community Level

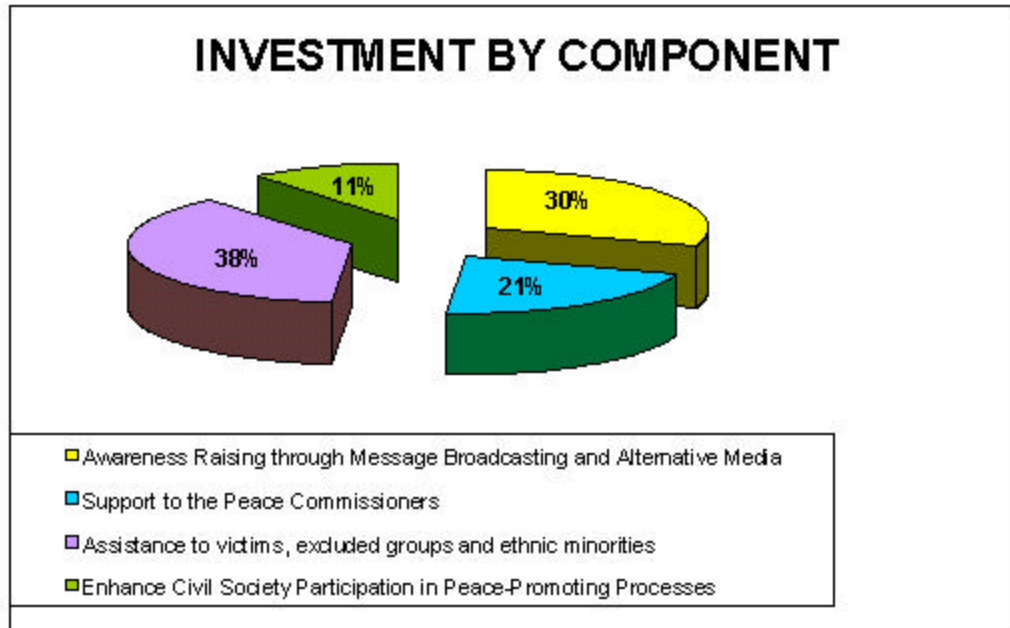


International Organization for Migration - IOM

3.2 *Investment distribution by Component*

The spent and disbursed funds of the Program were used according to the following breakdown:

Graphic 1: Investment distribution by component



In terms of financial investment, the most important component was Assistance to victims, excluded groups and ethnic minorities. Projects under this component were: “Institutional Strengthening and Awareness Campaign on Disappeared Persons”, “Support to women victims of sexual violence in the context of armed conflict”; “voices of kidnapping”; “Street culture to get out of the hole”; “Pilot activities to prevent recruitment of child soldiers”; “The other traces of war, civil society response to violated affected persons”; “Young African Colombians peace builders”; Information system for ethnic minorities”; “New African Colombian Communities – Organization and Conflict Resolution”; “Strengthening a network of ex-combatant women; “African Colombians: Joint project on ethnicity, conflict and peace; “Hands-on Photography on marginal neighborhoods in Bogotá”; and “Athletic clubs with Inner-cities youth”. Total investment for this component was \$461,500 , 38% of the peace grants fund and total direct beneficiaries were: 5,884.

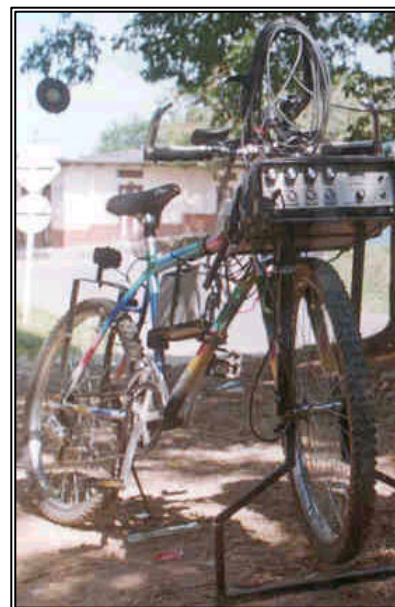


The second largest component in terms of financial investment was, Awareness Raising through Message Broadcasting and Community Media. This component is comprised by two subcomponents: Awareness Raising and Community Media. Projects under the sub-component awareness raising about peace issues are: Guides on Municipal Development, Conflict Resolution Documentaries and Demobilization and Reintegration Televisión Specials. Projects under the sub-component community media radio stations are: Five radio stations in Gualmatán, (Nariño), Villa de Leyva (Boyacá), Carmen de Bolívar (Bolívar) and , Caldonio (Cauca). Radio Andaquí in Belén de los Andaquíes (Caquetá); five radio stations in the department of Putumayo, in the municipalities of Mocoa, Puerto Asís, Orito, Sibundoy y Valle del Guamuez; and radio station Ecos del Caguán in

San Vicente del Caguán (Caquetá). Total investment for this component was \$ 368,818, 30% of the peace grants fund and total direct beneficiaries were: 16,545

The third largest component in terms of financial investment was Support to Peace Commissioners. This project was implemented directly with the Peace Commissioners of the departments of Bolívar, Cauca, Antioquia, Huila y Santander. Its main objective was to strengthen the Peace Commissioner Offices. Strengthening activities such as furnishing of computer and audiovisual equipment and training in conflict resolution, community participation and project formulation were implemented. The Peace Commissioners had the opportunity to get closer to their communities and generated a more positive attitude from the citizens toward the local governments. Total investment for this component was \$ 257,713, 21% of the peace grants fund and total direct beneficiaries were: 224

The fourth largest component in terms of financial investment was Enhance Civil Society Participation in Peace Promoting Processes. Projects under this component were: Strengthening Justice to Confront Corruption & Human Rights Abuses and Support to National Week for Peace. Total investment for this component was \$131,061, 11% of the peace grants fund and total direct beneficiaries were: 1,578



3.3 Beneficiaries by project title and geographical coverage

Table # 1: Beneficiaries by project title and geographical coverage

#	PROJECT TITLE	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	BENEFICIARIES			GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE	COMPONENT
			DIRECT	INDIRECT	EXTENDED IMPACT		
1	Guides on Municipal Development	PROCOMÚN	9,432 Municipal authorities, NGOs and sight impaired citizens	28,296 Secondary users	47,160 readers	National	Awareness Raising through Message Broadcasting and Alternative Media
2	Conflict Resolution Documentaries	Telecolombia Gustavo Bolívar	5,028 Youth	20,000 Community members	7,000,000 viewers	Popayán, Villavicencio, Barranquilla, Manizales & Bogotá	Awareness Raising through Message Broadcasting and Alternative Media
3	"Cultura Callejera para salir de la Hoguera"	Corporación Colombiana de Teatro (CCT)	35 Youth	140 family members	6,750 CD listeners and Audience	Bogotá & Apartadó	Assistance to victims, excluded groups and ethnic minorities
4	Support to Community Media Stations	Fundación Multicolor De Colombia	804 Trained Persons	290 Members of stations linked to the SIPAZ system	2,500,000 listeners	Gualmatán, Carmen de Bolívar, Cogua, Villa de Leyva & Caldon	Awareness Raising through Message Broadcasting and Alternative Media
5	Web Site for Conflict and Peace News	Corporación Medios Para La Paz	1,000 Journalists	1,000 web site regular users	15,000 web site users	National and International	Awareness Raising through Message Broadcasting and Alternative Media

#	PROJECT TITLE	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	BENEFICIARIES			GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE	COMPONENT
6	Conflict Information Management Workshops for University Students	Corporación Medios Para La Paz	165 students and professors	330 additional students benefited from improved teaching of journalism	2,000 people	Bogotá, Barranquilla, Cali, Pasto y Cartagena	Awareness Raising through Message Broadcasting and Alternative Media
7	Community Radio Andaquí	Comunarte	55 Trained Media Workers and Volunteers	54 Members of participating grassroots NGOs	9,408 listeners	Curillo, Solita, Albania y Belén de los Andaquies	Awareness Raising through Message Broadcasting and Alternative Media
8	Youth Leadership Activities	Youth Clubs Association of Florencia	950 Children and Youths	3,370 Members of participating families	20,000 people from Florencia	Florencia (Caquetá)	Assistance to victims, excluded groups and ethnic minorities
9	Pilot Activities to Prevent Recruitment of Child Soldiers	Coalition Against the Use of Child Combatants	80 Children and youths at risk and 50 NGOs representatives	240 family members	5,000 NGO's beneficiaries	National	Assistance to victims, excluded groups and ethnic minorities
10	Memory and Peace Murals	Comisión Vida, Justicia Y Paz	15 youth painters	150 participants en "Street workshops"	400,000 people from Cali	Cali (Valle del Cauca)	Assistance to victims, excluded groups and ethnic minorities
11	The Other Traces of War: Civil Society Response to Violence-Affected Persons	Fundación Dos Mundos	570 leaders trained in psicosocial assistance	1,710 community members	15,000 visitors	Bogotá, Cali, Popayán, Pasto, Medellín, Cúcuta y Villavicencio.	Assistance to victims, excluded groups and ethnic minorities
12	Demobilization and Reintegration Stories: Television Special Program	Corporaciones Observatorio para la Paz y Nuevo Arco Iris	50 ex-combatants	200 family members	1,800,000 audience	National	Awareness Raising through Message Broadcasting and Alternative Media
13	Indigenous Justice and Peace Alternatives	Cabildo Mayor Indígena del Bajo Atrato (CAMIZBA)	1,250 indigenous	2,550 family members	10,500 people from Unguía, Riosucio and Acandí	Bajo Atrato y Darién Chocoano	Assistance to victims, excluded groups and ethnic minorities

#	PROJECT TITLE	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	BENEFICIARIES			GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE	COMPONENT
14	Young African Colombian Peace Builders	Taller de Vida	130 Youth and 47 family members received psicosocial assistance		500 Youth of the neighborhood	Bogotá	Assistance to victims, excluded groups and ethnic minorities
15	Institutional Strengthening and Awareness Campaign on Disappeared Persons	Asociación de familiares de desaparecidos ASFADDES	80 members of NGOs	500 family members of ASFADDES	12,000 family members of disappeared persons	National	Assistance to victims, excluded groups and ethnic minorities
16	Information Systems on Ethnic Minorities	Fundación Hemera	10 members of NGOs	100 beneficiaries of NGOs	1,500 web Site users	National and International	Assistance to victims, excluded groups and ethnic minorities
17	Strengthening Justice to Confront Corruption and Human Rights Abuses	Corporación Excelencia en la Justicia	250 participants to the seminar	1,000 people that received the Memoirs of the seminar.	3,000 readers of memories	Bogotá and National	Enhance Civil Society Participation in Peace-Promoting Processes at the Local Level
18	Support to National Week for Peace	Red de Iniciativas Ciudadanas por la Paz (REDEPAZ)	88 members of NGOs	5,000 NGO's beneficiaries	5,000 visitors to the fair	Bogotá and National	Enhance Civil Society Participation in Peace-Promoting Processes at the Local Level
19	Institutional Strengthening of Peace Commissioners Offices	Consejerías de Paz de Antioquia, Bolívar, Cauca, Huila & Santander.	100 local authorities and representatives of civil society organizations	5,000 pilot projects beneficiaries	4,000,000 people from Antioquia, Bolívar, Cauca, Huila & Santander.	Antioquia, Bolívar, Cauca, Huila y Santander.	Support to Peace Commissioners
20	Support to Women Victims of Sexual Violence in the Context of the Armed Conflict	National Nurses Association (ANEC)	110 public officials who participated in workshops	1,000 receptors of the national directory and the manual	3,000 public officers who read the national directory and the manual	Antioquia, Valle del Cauca y Cundinamarca	Assistance to victims, excluded groups and ethnic minorities
21	Local Action to prevent landmine accidents and raise awareness.	Iglesia Evangélica Menonita de Colombia - JUSTAPAZ	150 Municipal workers, 300 land-mine victims	1,200 family members	2,000,000 people from Santander, Bolívar, Antioquia, Cauca y Valle del Cauca	Santander, Bolívar, Antioquia, Cauca y Valle del Cauca	Assistance to victims, excluded groups and ethnic minorities

#	PROJECT TITLE	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	BENEFICIARIES			GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE	COMPONENT
22	Community Radio Stations in Putumayo: La Onda de la Paz	Corporación Agencia para el Desarrollo de la Amazonía. (ADA)	125 participants in community radio stations. 1,200 people of the community who participated in the workshops	8,000 listeners	37,000 people from Putumayo	Putumayo	Awareness Raising through Message Broadcasting and Alternative Media
23	New African Colombian Communities – Organization and Conflict Resolution	Centro Educativo Nacional y de Asesoría Socio-económica y Laboral (CENASEL)	120 leaders	1,200 beneficiaries of the community	30,000 residents from Urabá, Bolívar y Costa Caucana	Urabá, Bolívar y Costa Caucana	Assistance to victims, excluded groups and ethnic minorities
24	Strengthening Network of Ex-combatant women	Network of Ex-combatant women	120 members	397 participants	1,500 NGOs beneficiaries	Bogotá D.C.	Assistance to victims, excluded groups and ethnic minorities
25	African colombians: joint project on ethnicity, conflict and peace	Organización de Comunidades Negras (ORCONE)	80 representatives of Afro-Colombian organizations	300 members of Afro-Colombian organizations	1,000,000 campaign audience	Bogotá D.C.	Assistance to victims, excluded groups and ethnic minorities
26	The Voices of the Kidnapped	Producciones Colombia Universal	1,200 kidnapped people who received messages from their families	4,800 family members of kidnapped persons	20,000 audience	Bogotá D.C.	Assistance to victims, excluded groups and ethnic minorities
27	Hands-on Photography in Marginal neighborhoods of Bogotá	Alex Fattal	32 children, mostly IDPs	128 family members	1,000 visitors of the exhibition	Soacha	Assistance to victims, excluded groups and ethnic minorities
28	Echoes of Caguán, Community Radio Station	Echoes of Caguán Foundation	50 members of the radio station	200 involved in programming	10,000 listeners	San Vicente del Caguán	Awareness Raising through Message Broadcasting and Alternative Media

#	PROJECT TITLE	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	BENEFICIARIES			GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE	COMPONENT
29	Athletic Clubs Project with inner-city youths.	Cooperativa de Trabajo Asociado Creando Futuro – COOTRAFUTURO.	520 participants of the sport tournaments	2,080 family members	2,000 community members	Soacha	Assistance to victims, excluded groups and ethnic minorities
30	Support to Victims of landmines	Hogar Jesús de Nazareth	35 victims of anti-personal mines	140 family members	35 friends and/or acquaintances	Bucaramanga	Assistance to victims, excluded groups and ethnic minorities
TOTAL			24,181	89,375	18,597,318		

4. Illustrative Project Samples by Component

We have selected a few examples of successful projects for which we present a thorough analysis. They are considered successful in their implementation under one of our four main components because they have surpassed their goals and their social impact is tangible. Also, because they have provided us with insightful lessons learned and have help us to develop a more structured model for the projects we believe should be financed in the future.

4.1 Awareness Raising through Message Broadcasting and Alternative Media

This component is comprised by two subcomponents: Awareness Raising and Community Media. Projects under the sub-component awareness raising about peace issues are: Guides on Municipal Development, Conflict Resolution Documentaries and Demobilization and Reintegration Televisión Specials. Projects under the sub-component community (alternative) media - radio stations are: Five radio stations in Gualmatán, (Nariño), Villa de Leyva (Boyacá), Carmen de Bolívar (Bolívar) and , Caldon (Cauca). Radio Andaquí in Belén de los Andaquies (Caquetá); five radio stations in the department of Putumayo, in the municipalities of Mocoa, Puerto Asís, Orito, Sibundoy y Valle del Guamuez; and radio station Ecos del Caguán in San Vicente del Caguán (Caquetá).

4.1.1 *Comunarte Foundation, Radio Andaquí*

The *Comunarte Foundation*, made up of 18 civil society organizations, locally-active in four southern municipalities of Caquetá, started the community radio station “Andaquí” as a forum from which to broadcast and discuss their activities, as well as to promote social communication between individuals, families, communities and diverse sectors of this population. While their efforts have resulted successfully and the station has grown since its inception in 1998, COMUNARTE convinced us that better-trained staff and volunteers, increased technology and higher-caliber equipment and a wider geographical coverage would allow a closer work with the community and a civilian resistance mechanism. This project was implemented in four municipalities of Caquetá: Solita, Albania, Curillo y Belén de los Andaquies. It received funds for \$26,478. 55 people trained in media benefited directly; 54 members and participants of the programs were Indirect beneficiaries and 80,000 are the estimated extended beneficiaries.



4.1.2 Conflict Resolution Documentaries de Gustavo Bolívar – TeleColombia



The investigative unit, the creative team behind Colombians top rating t.v. show “Guerra, Pandillas y Paz” on urban gangs, broadcasted 7 documentaries on conciliation processes among selected urban gangs in the municipalities of Popayán (Cauca), Barranquilla (Atlántico), Villavicencio (Meta), Manizales (Risaralda), Soacha (Cundinamarca) y Bogotá. These documentaries showed gang disarmament initiatives, insertion of the youth in the labor market, reconciliation round tables within prisons and support activities to the internally displaced people from civil society organizations. 30 young persons were trained

in themes referring to work in television: writing scripts, acting, camera management and non linear edition. 15 of them are currently part of the casting of the television show “Guerra, Pandillas y Paz”. In the case of the youth from Popayán, 3,800 weapons such as num-chucks, knives, machetes and switchblades were surrendered. These young man changed their arms, which used to be the tool they used to make a living, for a legal job or income generation activity sponsored by the City hall . The City may. This means approximately an audience of 24 millions of Colombians. Although these documentaries do not continue having financial support from the Peace Program, they continue being broadcasted with the support of Tele-Colombia, under the name of “Peace Chronicles”. This project received a total financial investment of \$38,396. 5,018 youth were direct beneficiaries, 20,000 community members were indirect beneficiaries and 7,000,000 viewers are estimated as extended beneficiaries.

4.2 Assistance to victims, excluded groups and ethnic minorities

Under this component organizations or women, indigenous, Afro-Colombian and victims of landmines were supported. They were, *Asociación de Familiares de Detenidos y Desaparecidos (ASFADDES)*, “Institutional Strengthening and Awareness Campaign on Disappeared Persons”; *Asociación Nacional de Enfermeras de Colombia (ANEC)*, “Support to Women Victims of Sexual Violence in the Context of Armed Conflict”; *Producciones Colombia Universal*, “Voices of Kidnapping”; *Corporación Colombiana de Teatro*, “Street Culture to get out of the Hole”; *Coalición against the use of child soldiers*; “Pilot activities to prevent recruitment of child soldiers”; *Fundación Dos Mundos*, “The other traces of war, civil society response to violated affected persons”; *Taller de Vida*, “Young African Colombians Peace Builders”; *Fundación Hemera*, Information System for ethnic minorities”; *Consultiva Nacional de Comunidades Negras*, “New African Colombian Communities – Organization and Conflict Resolution”; *Mujeres Ex-combatientes*, “Strengthening a network of Ex-combatant women”; *Organización Regional de Comunidades Negras (ORCONE)*, “African Colombians: Joint project on Ethnicity, Conflict and Peace”; *Alex Fattal*, “Hands-on Photography on Marginal Neighborhoods in Bogotá”; and *Cooperativa de Trabajo para el Futuro (COOTRAFUTURO)*, “Athletic clubs with Inner-cities youth”.

4.2.1 Justapaz, Local Action to Prevent Landmine Accidents and Raise Awareness

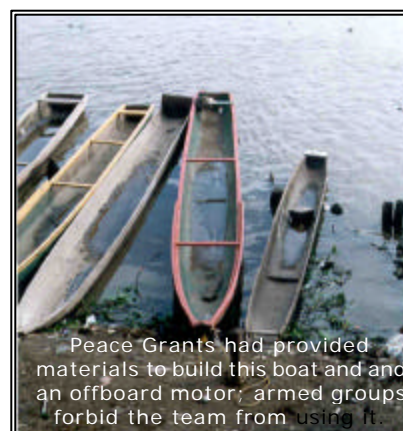
The anti-personal mine project was implemented by the NGO Justapaz in close coordination with the Vice Presidency of the Republic. The first achievement of the project was the visibilization of the grave situation of landmines in Colombia and the second, the design of



mechanisms to prevent landmine accidents. To that effect, the geographical areas with higher risks are mapped. The maps indicate that Antioquia, Santander, Bolívar, Cauca and Valle del Cauca, are the departments with a higher index of accidents and incidents from anti-personal mines. This project is known at the international level and had gained the support and recognition from the Organization of American States (OAS) and de De-mining Center of Geneva. Total amount for this project was \$51,888. There were 150 municipal workers and 300 landmine victims as direct beneficiaries, 1,200 family members of indirect beneficiaries and an extended impact of 2,000,000, which a percentage of the estimated population of the departments of Antioquia, Santander, Bolívar, Cauca y Valle del Cauca.

4.2.2 Cabildo Mayor Indígena del Bajo Atrato (CAMIZBA), Indigenous Justice and Peace Alternatives

The Camizba project is the most clear example of efforts by the Program to strengthen the “communal structure” in indigenous villages and thereby mitigate the risk noted by Mary Robinson. “Indigenous Justice and Peace Alternatives,” worked with 23 communities Chamí, Katío, Wounan y Tule, ubicadas en los municipios del Chocó, Ungía Acandí, Bajirá, Darién y Río Sucio along the Atrato River in Urabá. This area of Colombia has been disputed hotly by the FARC in an effort to regain control from the paramilitaries. Out of the 30 projects sponsored by Peace Grants, this one has been the most affected by the conflict and have suffered restrictions to mobility, leading to delays and a shortfall in coverage and to threats. The Camizba team was provided with a boat and a camera by Peace Grants, but has been warned by armed groups against use of either. Nonetheless, Camizba was able to continue the project at a time when many NGOs and



international organizations have not been able to come close to these isolated and war-affected communities. The project completed a census of ethnic minorities in the region It also trained local leaders and community members on the application of traditional resolution mechanisms in the context of a escalating conflict, displacement and tensions placed on the communal structure. In each site, the Camizba team gathered oral information on existing resolution mechanisms and on local mythology. Using these primary inputs Camizba prepared and published a “Community Book of Norms” and “Collected Myths”. This project has a financial investment of \$44,422. 1,250 indigenous benefited directly; there were 2,550 family members as indirect beneficiaries and also an extended impact for 10,500 indigenous people of the municipalities of Ungía Acandí, Bajirá, Darién y Río Sucio.

4.3 Enhance Civil Society Participation in Peace-Promoting Processes at the Local Level

Through this component the Program supported especific peace initiatives from civil society organizations. Two projects received funding, i) REDEPAZ “Support to the National Week for Peace” and ii) *Corporación Excelencia en la Justicia*, “on Anti-Corruption and Human Rights Abuses Workshop”.

4.3.1 REDEPAZ, Support to the National Week for Peace

The first National Week for Peace: the fair of citizens initiatives for peace was sponsored. 22 regional processes, 6 regional organizations, 24 national organizations and 36 organizations from Bogota were present at the fair. Approximately 5,000 people visited the fair. 82 fair exhibitors were trained on conflict resolution, communication, grass roots organization and project formulation. Among the participants were: *Pastoral social* from Montería (Córdoba), *Redepaz* from the departments of Nariño and Bolívar; *Asfaddes*; *Organización Femenina*



Popular, Carpil and Reiniciar. \$43,611 were spent for this project. 82 representatives from the NGOs benefited directly, 5,000 members of the NGOs were indirect beneficiaries and approximately 5,000 people who attended to the fair are the estimated extended beneficiaries.

4.3 Support to Peace Commissioners

This project was implemented with the Peace Commissioners of Bolívar, Cauca, Antioquia, Huila y Santander. It strengthened these offices providing necessary equipment, technical assistance, database design and training in conflict resolution, project formulation community participation and leadership. Six pilot projects were implemented: Huila (1), *Corporación Unir*, “campaign to mitigate tensions between receptor and displaced communities”. Cauca (1), *Cauca’s Governorship*, “Identification and Mitigation of Cases of Conflict in Cauca”; Bolivar (1), *Iglesia San Pedro Claver*, “Journalism and Pacific Co-existence.” Santander (1), *Santander’s Governorship*, “Strengthening of the Municipal Peace Councils in 10 Municipalities” and Antioquia (2): *Programa de Desarrollo y Paz (PRODEPAZ)*, “Peace communications system for 28 municipalities of Eastern Antioquia”; and with *Corporación Nuevo Arco Iris*, “Strengthening of the Comprehensive Municipal Assembly” in Tarso and Southeastern Antioquia”. It is worth mentioning that the Governor and Peace Commissioner of Antioquia remain kidnapped.

These projects provided the Local Peace Commissioners with a more tangible and well-defined role in the area of peace promotion, strengthen their links to civil society organizations and communities and build their capacity to implement high-quality and high-impact projects.

For this project with the Peace Commissioners, \$257,713 were spent. There were 100 local authorities and community representatives as who benefited directly. For the pilot projects there were 5,000 direct beneficiaries and an extended impact of 4,000,000, which is a percentage of the estimated population of the beneficiary departments.

4.4.1 Corporación Nuevo Arco Iris, Strengthening of the Comprehensive Municipal Assembly of Tarso (Antioquia)

This Municipal Assembly served as the kind of “roundtable” envisioned by the program to ensure participation of all sectors (including private sector, church, NGOs and local authorities) to discuss the development of the conflict, strategies for mitigating its impact, local tensions, development initiatives, etc. The project had three components: i) Strengthening the Assembly through the renewal and/or ratification of the delegates to the Assembly; ii) Specific training in no-violence issues; iii) National fair of peace initiatives. It also obtained an achievement that surpassed the initial goals: This model has been disseminated to the municipalities of Jericó y Pueblo Rico by sponsoring exchanges and advising the organization of their own assemblies. To date, some other International Cooperation Agencies are considering funding to replicate this model.



A follow up to the performance of the 35 delegates was carried out. 90% of them were re-elected. “No-violence training” was performed by public officials from the Antioquia Governorship and by some NGOs specialized in the study and promotion of this theme. The National Fair of Peace Initiatives brought together the participation of organizations and communities from different regions of Colombia.

4.4.2 Gobernación de Santander, Municipal Peace Councils

Ten Municipal Peace Councils were integrated in the municipalities of Capitanejo, Cerrito, Concepción, Río Negro, El Playón, Oiba, Surata, Guaca, El Hato y San Vicente. The Municipal Peace Councils are comprised by 7 to 10 members who are the linkage between local authorities and civil society organizations. They also follow up public order status. During the implementation of this project, 82 representatives were trained in democratic leadership, citizen participation mechanisms, peace lectures, conflict resolution, fundraising, grassroots organization and project formulation. Also, a database with public order mapping information and peace initiatives was designed.

5. Lessons Learned

- 1) It is socially profitable working with small organizations, only if one of the components of the projects is institutional strengthening and if a continuous monitoring is performed.
- 2) It is viable to propose the implementation of peace initiatives in geographical areas deeply affected by the armed conflict or to which it is very difficult to have access.
- 3) Even if the number of direct beneficiaries of a project is modest, its extended impact justifies the investment. This is specifically the case of the community radio stations or those projects that include awareness raising campaigns.
- 4) It is possible to coordinate and implement projects between government agencies at the local level y civil society organizations.
- 5) We should continue supporting initiatives and continue working with the youth. They have proven to be committed and engaged in the construction of a peaceful environment.
- 6) It is necessary to continue supporting the strengthening and consolidation of ethnic minorities and Afro-Colombian organizations.
- 7) The international community should persevere in the visibilization of peace initiatives from civil society organizations.
- 8) We found that local authorities hard-hit by the conflict are more engaged to generate governance spaces than national authorities.
- 9) It is more relevant to support the developing of processes than to support specific activities, even if the latter are more attractive to the media and give us more visibility.

6. Financial Report

By September 9, a total of **1,500,000** USD had been expended, representing 100% of the total program budget. Under the Peace Grants Fund budgetary line, a total of **1,219,093** USD had been expended and disbursed by grant to **30** approved projects, thereby fully expending and disbursing of this fund.

A summary of budgetary implementation is included below, followed by a per-project status table and chart.

Table# 2 Budgetary implementation

CODE	PROJECT TITLE	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	PEACE GRANTS BUDGET	TOTAL BUDGET	DISBURSE D (BY IOM)
001	Guides on Municipal Development	Corporación Promotora de las Comunidades Municipales de Colombia (PROCOMUN)	36,180	41,280	39,057
002	Conflict Resolution Documentaries	Unidad Investigativa	39,630	63,640	38,396
003	Cultura Callejera para Salir de la Hoguera	Corporación Colombiana de Cultura	18,000	25,000	24,515
004	Support to Community Media Stations	Colombia Multicolor Foundation	35,075	48,400	35,311
005	Web Site for Conflict and Peace News	Medios para la Paz	29,212	95,615	27,416
006	Conflict Information Management Workshops for University Students	Medios para la Paz	20,800	23,050	18,386
007	Community Radio Andakí	COMUNARTE	32,254	35,994	26,478
008	Youth Leadership Activities	Florencia Youth Clubs	3,160	4,865	2,973
009	Pilot Activities to Prevent Recruitment of Child Soldiers	Coalition Against the Use of Child Soldiers	44,190	55,143	40,558
010	Memory and Peace Murals	Comisión Vida Justicia y Paz (Catholic Church)	20,157	20,157	20,112
011	The Other Traces of War: Civil Society Response to Violence Affected Persons	Fundación Dos Mundos	26,907	35,143	24,940
012	Demobilization and Reintegration Stories: Television Special	Observatorio para la Paz	60,000	102,490	58,102
013	Indigenous Justice and Peace Alternatives	Fundación Camizba	44,000	49,000	44,422
014	Young African Colombian Peace Builders	Asociación Taller de Vida	39,115	65,156	39,155
015	Institutional Strengthening and Awareness Campaign on Disappeared Persons	Asfaddes	53,188	57,995	53,521
016	Information System on Ethnic Minorities	Fundación Hemera	12,000	13,808	13,486
017	Strengthening Justice to Confront Corruption & Human Rights Abuses	Corporación Excelencia en la Justicia	24,746	25,770	24,013
018	Support to National Week for Peace	Redepaz	43,707	46,527	43,610
019	Strengthening of Peace Commissioners' Offices	Peace Commission Offices and local NGOs	253,098	300,000	257,713
020	Support to Women Victims of Sexual Violence in the Context of Armed Conflict	National Nurses Association Antioquia (ANEC)	49,719	56,982	48,646
021	Local Action to Prevent Landmine Accidents and Raise Awareness	Justapaz	56,370	68,533	51,888

CODE	PROJECT TITLE	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	PEACE GRANTS BUDGET	TOTAL BUDGET	DISBURSED (BY IOM)
022	Community Radio Stations in Putumayo: La Onda de Paz	Association for Development of the Amazon (ADA)	88,067	118,316	74,762
023	New African Colombian Communities – Organization and Conflict Resolution	National Council of Black Communities	31,610	40,814	31,247
024	Strengthening of Network of Ex – Combatant Women	Network of Ex – Combatant Women	30,052	59,019	33,369
025	African Colombians: Joint Project on Ethnicity, Conflict and Peace	Black Communities Education Committee	73,549	82,173	71,788
026	Voces del Secuestro	Producciones Colombia Universal	26,262	50,152	26,101
027	Hands-on Photography in Marginal Neighborhoods of Bogotá	Alex Fattal	881	881	2,252
028	“Echoes of Caguán” Community Radio Station	Emisora Ecos del Caguán	12,750	14,284	5,132
029	Athletic Clubs Project with Inner-city Youths	Cootrafuturo	5,631	6,469	12,700
030	Dotación	Hogar Jesús de Nazareth	8,782	8,782	29,043
TOTAL			1,219,092	1,615,438	1,219,092

7. Annexes

- Annex # 1. Photographs
- Annex # 2. Financial status report certified by the Chief of Mission of IOM in Colombia
- Annex # 3. Project cards (30)
- Annex # 4. "Guía para la Gestión Municipal". Procomun. Project 001
- Annex # 5. "Consejos Municipales de Paz". Gobernación de Santander. Project 019
- Annex # 6. "Directorio de Instituciones que atienden a víctimas de violencia sexual". ANEC. Project 020
- Annex # 7. "Propuesta de Atención Integral para Mujeres Violadas Sexualmente por Razones del Conflicto Armado Colombiano". ANEC. Project 020.
- Annex # 8. Comunidades Afro-Colombianas. Agenda y Reglamento Interno. CENASEL. Project 023
- Annex # 9. 3 Posters. ORCONE. Project 025
- Annex # 10. Copies of Grant Agreements (30)
- Annex # 11. Copies of Grant Minutes (28)

Tele-Colombia - Gustavo Bolívar

Disarmament in Popayán



Ex-combatant women



Regional workshops in Cundinamarca and Santander

ORCONE



**Work session of the Caribbean Cost branch
Cartagena**

Cootrafuturo



Micro-soccer and basketball tournaments



Awards encounter and delivery of sport uniforms and tennis to the children



Beneficiaries celebrating during the closing encounter Jesús de Nazareth





Handicapped Beneficiaries

Annex # 3. Project Cards

Code	Implementing Partner
001	Procomún
001A	Procomún
002	Gustavo Bolívar
003	Corporación Colombiana de Teatro
004	Fundación Colombia Multicolor
005	Medios para la Paz
006	Medios para la Paz
007	Comunarte
008	Clubes Juveniles de Florencia*
009	Coalición en contra del uso del niños soldados
010	Comisión Vida, Justicia y Paz
011	Fundación Dos Mundos
012	Observatorio para la Paz
013	Fundación Camizba
014	Taller de Vida
015	Asfaddes
016	Fundación Hemera
017	Corporación Excelencia en la Justicia
018	Redepaz
019	Unir
	Indepaz
019A	Gobernación de Antioquia
019A(01)	Corporación Nuevo Arcoiris
019A(02)	Prodepaz
019B	Gobernación de Bolívar
019B(01)	Parroquia San Pedro Claver
019C	Gobernación del Cauca
019C(01)	Gobernación del Cauca
019D	Gobernación de Bolívar
019E	Gobernación de Santander
019E(01)	Sidepaz
020	Anec
021	Iglesia Evangélica Menonita - Justapaz
022	ADA
023	Cenasel
024	Colectivo de Mujeres Excombatientes
025	Orcone
026	Producciones Colombia Universal
027	Alex Fatal
028	Emisora comunitaria Voces del Caguan*
029	Cootrafuturo*
030	Hogar Jesús de Nazareth

Annex # 10. Copies of Grant Agreements (30)

Code	Implementing Partner
001	Procomún
001A	Procomún
002	Gustavo Bolívar
003	Corporación Colombiana de Teatro
004	Fundación Colombia Multicolor
005	Medios para la Paz
006	Medios para la Paz
007	Comunarte
008	Clubes Juveniles de Florencia*
009	Coalición en contra del uso del niños soldados
010	Comisión Vida, Justicia y Paz
011	Fundación Dos Mundos
012	Observatorio para la Paz
013	Fundación Camizba
014	Taller de Vida
015	Asfaddes
016	Fundación Hemera
017	Corporación Excelencia en la Justicia
018	Redepaz
019	Unir
	Indepaz
019A	Gobernación de Antioquia
019A(01)	Corporación Nuevo Arcoiris
019A(02)	Prodepaz
019B	Gobernación de Bolívar
019B(01)	Parroquia San Pedro Claver
019C	Gobernación del Cauca
019C(01)	Gobernación del Cauca
019D	Gobernación de Bolívar
019E	Gobernación de Santander
019E(01)	Sidepaz
020	Anec
021	Iglesia Evangélica Menonita - Justapaz
022	ADA
023	Cenasel
024	Colectivo de Mujeres Excombatientes
025	Orcone
026	Producciones Colombia Universal
027	Alex Fatal
028	Emisora comunitaria Voces del Caguan*
029	Cootrafuturo*
030	Hogar Jesús de Nazareth

* Project implemented directly by IOM

Annex # 11. Copies of Grant Minutes (28)

1. Alcaldía Capitanejo
2. Alcaldía Cerrito
3. Alcaldía Concepción
4. Alcaldía El Playón
5. Alcaldía Guaca
6. Alcaldía Hato
7. Alcaldía Oiba
8. Alcaldía Rionegro
9. Alcaldía San Vicente de Chucurí
10. Alcaldía Suratá
11. Asfaddes
12. Asociación para la Investigación Social Participativa Taller de Vida
13. Asociación de Cabildos Indígenas del bajo Atrato y Urabá Chocoano “Camizba”
14. Colectivo de Mujeres Excombatientes
15. Cooperativa de trabajo asociado creando futuro Ltda..
16. Corporación Agencia para el Desarrollo de la Amazonía
17. Corporación Colombiana de Teatro
18. Corporación Interinstitucional Ecos del Caguán, La Voz de la Vida
19. Fundación Colombia Multicolor
20. Fundación Hemera
21. Gobernación de Antioquia
22. Gobernación de Bolívar
23. Gobernación del Cauca
24. Gobernación del Departamento de Santander
25. Hogar Jesús de Nazareth
26. Iglesia Evangélica Menonita de Colombia
27. Orcone
28. Parroquia San Pedro Claver